

should be designated as covering articles eligible for the tariff treatment authorized by section 213(b)(3)(A) of the CBERA.

6. Proclamation 7351 incorporated into the HTS the provisions of the CBTPA concerning the tariff treatment of certain textile and apparel articles imported into the United States from designated CBTPA beneficiary countries, pursuant to section 213(b)(2) of the CBERA (19 U.S.C. 2703(b)(2)), as amended by section 211(a) of the CBTPA. I have determined that a technical error in one of the legal notes to chapter 98 of the HTS created by the Annex to that proclamation should be corrected.

7. Section 604 of the 1974 Act (19 U.S.C. 2483) authorizes the President to embody in the HTS the substance of the relevant provisions of that Act, and of other acts affecting import treatment, and actions thereunder, including the removal, modification, continuance, or imposition of any rate of duty or other import restriction.

**Now, Therefore, I, William J. Clinton,** President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the laws of the United States of America, including title V and section 604 of the 1974 Act, section 111 of the AGOA, section 211 of the CBTPA, and section 213 of the CBERA, do proclaim that:

(1) In order to provide duty-free treatment under the GSP to certain articles when imported from designated beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries, the HTS is modified as provided in Annex I to this proclamation.

(2) In order to accord, at any time during the transition period, to certain watches and watch parts described in section 213(b)(1)(E) of the CBERA, when such watches and watch parts are CBTPA originating goods, the identical tariff treatment that is accorded at such time under Annex 302.2 of the NAFTA to an article described in the same 8-digit subheading of the HTS that is a good of Mexico and is imported into the United States, chapter 91 of the HTS is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(3) In order to make a technical correction in U.S. note 2(c) to subchapter XX of chapter 98 of the HTS, such note is modified as provided in Annex II to this proclamation.

(4) Any provisions of previous proclamations and Executive orders that are inconsistent with this proclamation are superseded to the extent of such inconsistency.

(5)(a) The modifications made by Annex I to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after the date of publication of this proclamation in the *Federal Register*.

(b) The modifications made by Annex II to this proclamation shall be effective with respect to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after October 2, 2000.

**In Witness Whereof,** I have hereunto set my hand this eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord two thousand, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and twenty-fifth.

**William J. Clinton**

[Filed with the Office of the Federal Register, 8:45 a.m., December 20, 2000]

NOTE: This proclamation was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19, and it and the attached annexes were published in the *Federal Register* on December 21.

### **Letter to Congressional Leaders on Action To Implement the African Growth and Opportunity Act**

*December 18, 2000*

*Dear Mr. Speaker: (Dear Mr. President:)*

I hereby transmit a Proclamation to implement the non-textile/apparel benefits of the African Growth and Opportunity Act (Title I of Public Law 106-200) (AGOA) by expanding the list of products eligible for duty-free treatment under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) program when imported from beneficiary sub-Saharan African countries.

Sincerely,

**William J. Clinton**

NOTE: Identical letters were sent to J. Dennis Hastert, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Albert Gore, Jr., President of the Senate. This letter was released by the Office of the Press Secretary on December 19.

## Interview With Dan Rather of CBS News

December 18, 2000

### *End of the President's Term*

**Mr. Rather.** Mr. President, when I was walking over here, I mentioned to one member of your staff, "Well, it must be a bittersweet time." And he bristled a little. He was gentlemanly about it, but he bristled a little. Do you see it as a bittersweet time?

**The President.** Well, only a little bit, actually. I'm very happy and very much at peace and very grateful for the chance to serve and grateful especially that the country is in such good shape as I leave office. But I think, for all of us, it may be bittersweet in the sense that people—virtually everybody that works here likes the work, and we tried never to forget that it was a job and that we were privileged to do it.

But everything comes to an end; you have to do something else. And I think we've had our time here. I'm just focused on doing everything I can in the days that remain, helping President-elect Bush have a successful transition and kind of savoring and being grateful for the good things that have happened.

### *2000 Presidential Election*

**Mr. Rather.** The country is still in the midst of an almost 8-year boom. The country is at peace. You've had, by many measurements if not most—perhaps even all measurements—at least a reasonably successful Presidency. Why are we having a Republican President come in behind you?

**The President.** Well, I think partly because of the prosperity. I think they both debated how to use the prosperity, and the country was evenly divided. One candidate won the popular vote, and the Supreme Court decided the electoral vote. People will be analyzing that for years to come. Maybe I'll have a chance to analyze it, too, after some time. But I don't know that I have anything to add to what's been said by others.

### *Vice President Al Gore/2000 Presidential Election*

**Mr. Rather.** Maybe we ought to come back to that later. Through most of the 8

years of your Presidency, you and your Vice President seemed to all the world to be joined at the hip. There were historians who were writing that Vice President Gore had been given as much or more responsibility than any Vice President in the history of the country.

**The President.** Oh, more. There's no question about that.

**Mr. Rather.** And that he did a very good job as Vice President.

**The President.** And he did. I think that when the period of this history is written and people who care about American Government look at how we organized and ran the administration, they will say a number of things, including the fact that we came here with a well-thought-out set of ideas and policies and we basically did what we said we'd do in '92 and then again in '96, and that we had a real team operation in the White House, and that the Vice President had more responsibility in more areas than any Vice President in history and carried them out very well. I don't think there is any question that in the job of Vice President, he's the most effective person that has held that job and had more responsibility than anyone who ever had it.

**Mr. Rather.** That being the case, Mr. President, when he, in effect, ran away from you during the campaign, you had to be disappointed at that.

**The President.** Well, I think, first of all, everybody has got to run their own race. And it's a difficult thing running as Vice President. There is no accident that only two Vice Presidents in the history of the country have ever been directly elected President.

If you get to be Vice President, you've got an excellent chance of getting to be President, because something could happen to the President, and you've got a terrific chance of being the nominee for President of your party. But to be directly elected, it's only happened twice. And once, when Martin Van Buren succeeded Andrew Jackson, we were still virtually a one-party country. And the only other time it happened was in 1988, when basically there was an enormously contentious and negative campaign which succeeded in painting the Democratic nominee, Governor Dukakis, as virtually un-American.